THE OUR CONTRACTOR OF THE TOP A

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.
DAILY, Per Month
DAILY, Per Year 6 0
SUNDAY, Per Year 2 0
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, 8 0
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month
Fostage to foreign countries added.

. THE SUN, New York City. PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, an Liesque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Forcible and Precise.

Mr. BRYAN has formulated this reply to the inconvenient question as to whether he will bolt the St. Louis ticket next summer in case the convention fails to reaffirm the Kansas City platform:

"You had better ask that question of those who are trying to drag the party back to where it was between 1992 and 1896."

As a phrase descriptive of those Democrata who now want to reorganize the party for victory, Mr. BRYAN's invention strikes us as accurate and felicitous Those who are trying to drag the

party back to where it was between 1892 and 1896." Between 1892 and 1896 the Democracy

was in the White House.

The Centre of Legislation.

The census returns include almost everything else, but not specifically the population of Dunlap, Ill. The Gazetteer tells us that Dunlap is a post-hamlet in Peoria county, fifteen miles north of Peoria, with a population of 80. What was the population in 1900? The census submerges Dunlap in some mysterious "minor civil division." Thus those eighty or more souls are lost from sight. This is annoying, because Dunlap is a major civil division. Dunlap is the centre of legislation, at least of thoughts on legislation, the very seed-bed and sproutingground of bills and statutes and acts.

In the Senate, Thursday, the Hon. SHELBY MOORE CULLOM presented fifteen petitions of the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry of Dunlap. Fifteen petitions from a single association, which cannot possibly include more than a small number of the eighty or more Dunlapians. The Dunlap Patrons of Husbandry pray for:

- 1. An amendment to the Constitution to regulate d control corporations and combinations.
- 7. Legislation to enlarge the powers of the Inter-
- Legislation to revise the fees and salaries. allederal officers.
- Legislation to extend foreign markets for Amican agricultural products.
- Signislation to regulate the usesof shoddy. 6. he passage of the Pure Food all. 7-fegislation requiring all laws-to be approve
- by we of the people. 8. A amendment to the Constitution providing for thelection of United States/Senators by direct
- vote othe people. 9. At appropriation for the improvement o public bhways.
- 10. Apappropriation for a ship canal from the Mississim to the Great Lakes and thence to the
- 12. Legiation to prevent railroad companies from chating more for carrying mails than for the transpitation of freight by express companies.
- savings baks. 14. The page of the Post-Parcels bill.
- 15. Legislaton to increase the pay of rural mail carriers.
- All this constructive work. The only negative or destructive idea put forth by Dulap is: 11. A prayer gainst the passage of the Ship
- Is there ay community that dis-

charges its dties toward Congress and the country tore earnestly and thoroughly than Dinlap? We don't believe so. Who careswhere the centre of population is? The entre of legislation is at Dunlap, Ill. Long may it remain there!

The Army of Religion.

We receive letters which speak disrespectfully and contemptuously of Christian Science and the organized believers in it. The sending of such letters to THE SUN is useles, for we shall not print them. So also we receive letters ridiculing

all forms of religious belief and treating Christianity as a dildish superstition no more deserving d serious consideration than the fetichism of savagery. They do not discriminate between the Churches, but put them all together as representatives of a survival of belief in the myths and fables of the childhood of the race. These alse go into the waste

Letters come to us attacking the religion and ethics of the Jews, who now number something like 700,000 of the population of New York, and seem likely be as many as either of the two great divisions of Christians, at least, of those who are more than purely nominal in become one of its greatest social forces. New York is already the Jewish capital of the world, so far as concerns the magnitude and the social and material prevent the destined prominence, if not predominance, of Jews in New York. The schools and colleges are full of them. they are crowding into the learned professions and in trade and finance, every-

where they are getting to the front. Christian Science is one of the remarkable religious developments of modern' times. The religious emotion expressed in Christianity is of tremendous consequence in the history of mankind. The survival of Judaism is one of the most momentous of the phenomena in the history of mankind. Only a shallow philosophy regards lightly these manifestations of the human religious instinctthe age-long passion of mankind to search for a supernatural explanation of the mystery of existence.

The present unquestionably is a time of scepticism as to that religious explanation. Probably never in the history

of the world was there so much intelligent doubt of it as there is now; and it s not merely doubt of any particular religion, but of all religion-of the very existence of a personal GoD. This, too, is respectable. Only a shallow mind brushes aside the inquiry as captious and impertinent, for the natural science this era is making it. It deserves the respect to which honest and intelligent search for truth is always entitled. The world is the better for it.

To-day, however, something like a quarter of the population of this great community will attest by their presence in churches their continuing belief in the religious solution of the mystery of existence. Here is a list of the church membership of New York as compiled by the Federation of Churches:

Caholics enrolled Catholics, out of Church...... 265.200 Out of Church 741,080 675,000

. The Protestant denominations are enumerated thus in the order of their strength:

Lutheran 45,745
Presbyterian, all bodies 45,526 Reformed, Dutch......23,069 ... 24.784 All others.....

These statistics demonstrate how great and powerful is the army of religious belief in New York. Other statistics tell the same story. The ecclesiastical properties in the list of exemptions from taxation aggregate in value more than \$200,000,000, and this amount is steadily increasing.

le Hudson Bay Private Property?

The settlement of the Alaska boundary question has given vitality to another question of importance to our northern neighbors. The Canadian Government is now giving attention to the exact political and geographical status of Hudson Bay. Is it or is it not a mare clausum? A | CANNON introduces to us the Moro JAJI glance at the map shows the great bay so effectively surrounded by Canadian territory that no reasonable doubt would seem possible. It might almost be said that the very heart of Canada, geographically, is this 580,000 square miles of water area, practically approachable only through Hudson Strait. Yet the matter is sufficiently indeterminate to justify Canada in making an official to carry arms for self-defence. Armed investigation.

Although the question is by no means a new one, it is but recently that the matter has become really important. A few years ago the shores of the bay were a wilderness known only to Indians and trappers who dealt with the outside and the boat was making little headway. world solely through the agency of that | There was a lantern at the stern. The venerable institution, the Hudson Bay Company. Chartered, originally, by CHARLES II., in May, 1670, this company claimed exclusive trading privileges throughout the region of Hudson Bay and James Bay for nearly two hundred years. CHAMPLAIN'S energies made Canada a French colony, but the northern followed: boundary of French possession was vague. French interests disputed the denly changed her course and headed straight for strait and the surrounding territory. The Treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, formally gave to England full control and ssion of that which is now known as the Dominion of Canada.

By a treaty concluded in 1783 the people of the United States obtained certain fishing rights in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Newfoundland banks, and also in "all other places in the sea where the inhabitants of both countries used at any time heretofore to fish " The Treaty of Ghent, which closed the War of 1812, appears to have established the fishing rights of Great Britain and her colonies in the territorial waters of British North America. But this did not fully determine the limits of those territorial waters. The convention of 1818 is more definite, and upon this the I would be put in jall for not going out of his road Canadians have rested more than one claim regarding their fishing rights. This convention established the "three mile limit" over certain areas, but gave to American fishermen equal rights with British and Canadian fishermen in certain other areas whose northern limits were only vaguely defined beyond the fact that the rights were to be "without prejudice to any of the rights of the Hudson Bay Company." The long monopoly of the Hudson Bay Company was surrendered to the Dominion Government in 1868 for \$1,500,000, and it may be presumed that thereafter the waters of Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay fell under

in regard to other Canadian waters. But the rights secured to American fishermen by the convention of 1818 remain. Under that convention, they were at liberty to fish along the coast of to increase in number until they shall Labrador and "northward indefinitely. For many years they have fished and maintained whaling stations "northward indefinitely," past Cape Chudleigh. their allegiance to Christianity. The along Baffin Land, through Hudson time has passed when the Jews could be Strait and in Hudson Bay. The Canaset aside contemptuously as an insignifi- dians have done no business there. cant part of the community. They have The Americans have done much. Can- He adds this bit of hearsay but interestada is now considering the establishment of a barrier from Cape Chudleigh to Baffin Land, at the entrance to Hudson Strait, on the ground of sovereignty influence of that race. No assault can over these waters, as an inland sea, and under the old British "headland theory. which the United States Government has never officially recognized.

In point of area Hudson Bay stands third among the world's inland waters. The Mediterranean Sea covers an area a little less than 1,000,000 square miles in extent. The Caribbean covers 680.-000 square miles, only 100,000 more than Hudson Bay. Hudson Strait is a waterway of 500 miles in length, varying in width from 50 to 100 miles. To claim all this as private property of the Dominion of Canada is to assume a considerable responsibility, and possibly to open a question whereof the settlement would involve many years of diplomatic discussion. Canada can determine that. Governor TAFT rehardly claim that American fishermen have trenched on the rights of Canadian | but recommended that the claim be paid. fishermen, because for about sixty years | The Commission decided that the claim

who have gone there. New Bedford whalers have made many a profitable voyage into the bay, while the Canadians have paid no attention to their oppor-

tunities. The strongest influence for the determination of the question is in the projects of railway extension to the shores which has given so great distinction to of the bay. Lines are now being pushed in that direction, and others are projected from the south and from the west. For four months in the year the bay route would be available for transatlantic traffic and constitute the shortest possible line, by many hundreds of miles, between the Canadian wheat fields and the markets of Europe. With railway connection, the bay and its adjoining waters would become available and valuable as a fishing ground for a large variety of food fish, besides the whales, walrus, porpoise and hair seal now captured by the enterprising New Bedford men.

The wisest policy for Canada, so far as the water area is concerned, would seem to be an "open door" for many years to come. Such a policy might do much toward building up the vast waste places of Keewatin and Ungava, of national wealth. It may be found difficult, as well as impolitic, to close a door 100 miles wide at the end of a 500 mile channel leading into a 600,000 mile expanse of ocean water

> The Ex-Mandarin of Buz-Buz. Somewhere in the dark backward and abysm of time, an early maker of "limericks" sang of

> > "The Mandarin of Buz-Buz, His face is covered with fuzz-fuzz, And he hits the pipe, he does, does-That Mandarin of Buz-Buz."

That maker was a seer and foreseer There is a mandarin of Buz-Buz, and a good man he is and has suffered losses, for which the Government ought to recompense him. A letter from the Hon. ELIHU ROOT to the Hon. JOSEPH G. BIN YDRIS, "a loval and useful Moro." In a letter dated at Jolo, Oct. 25, 1902, and addressed to the Civil Governor of Manila, JAJI BIN YDRIS tells his story. He is a poor Moro, he has lost all he possessed and he asks redress. In November, 1900, he was the owner of the boat Panco. with a license to trade and with a permit from the commanding officer at Jolo also with a customs permit to load a general cargo, he left Jolo on the Panco. Nov. 29, at 10 A. M., bound for Pasangan, on Basilan Island. At about 11 P. M. the Panco was off Pilas Island. All sails were set, but the wind had slackened night was very clear. JAJI BIN YDRIS was on watch. AMBUNG was steering. All the men were awake. At about 1 A. M. they saw the red light of a steamer, which they recognized as the United States launch Ogden, from Zamboanga. JAJI, the son of YDRIS, reports what

"When about 200 yards distant from us, she sudrights of the Hudson Bay Company until my boat. We at once shouted, 'Lancha Panco, pointed under the same conditions that shouting. There was no response from the launch, which ran straight into my boat, striking the port quarter, and my boat immediately filled with water. AMBUNG, who held the lantern, was thrown into the sea by the shock, the lantern striking and injuring his head. SAPI, another member of the crew. was also thrown overboard and barely escaped drowning.

"The Ogden steamed away, leaving us drifting on the wrecked boat, though we shouted to her crew to save us. She returned about an hour afterward, and, finding us still affoat, demanded the surrender of our arms. We complled, and were then taken aboard her. I asked the captain of the launch if he would save my goods or tow my boat. but he said he could not do so, being in haste to get to Jolo. I asked him why he ran into my boat, and he replied: 'Did you not see our lights?' I answered: 'Yes; 'and he then asked: 'Why did you not get out of our way? ' I said: 'How could I do it? There was not enough wind.' He answered that after seeing his lights. I replied that it was the duty of a steamer to go out of the road of a sailing vessel, not for the sailing vessel to go out of the road of a steamer, as a sailing vessel was helpless without

Col. WALLACE of the Fifteenth Cavalfy, commanding at the Post of Jolo, writes to the Adjutant-General of the Division of the Philippines that JAJI RIK. Yorks has been "favorably known" to him since he took command at Jolo. JAJI is intelligent, speaks fluent Spanish. and was Mandarin of Buz-Buz under the Spanish regime. He has medals from the Spanish Government, and since the American occupation has done the same conditions as those prevailing good service as a messenger, "without asking or receiving compensation. though he is poor." Jaji's claim was thoroughly investigated at the time by Major Sweet, then commanding at Jolo, who recommended payment. "It is the impression," says Col, WALLACE, that Jast's pecuniary inability to personally present his claim in Manila was detrimental to his interests." Col. WAL-LACE thinks, on the strength of the evidence and his personal knowledge of Jaji, that the claim should be allowed. ing evidence:

> Mr. GUNTHER, former Sergeant-Major Twenty third Infantry, now employed at Jolo by the Insular Government, states that during a conversation he had with Capt. WILERNSON of the launch Ogden on her arrival at Jolo after the accident, the captain said that Paymaster and Mrs. STANTON were on board, and that during the night of the accident Mrs. STANTON's chair had been so placed on deck as to interfere with the proper lookout of the man at the wheel, and that the captain had added:

Civil Governor TAFT refers the claim to the Attorney-General of the Philippines for an opinion as to its validity or equity. The Attorney-General accepts the conclusions of Col. WALLACE and of Major-General Davis, who has asked if "there is not some way that the civil! to relieve this old Moro." The Attorneyferred the matter to the Commission. Americans have been the only people was against the United States Govern- a Silver Republican and a devout

ment and not against the Insular Government.

The report of the Judge-Advocate General to the Adjutant-General set forth the evidence on the side of the Ogden. Without questioning the good faith of the witnesses, we must say that we are not impressed by their evidence. Major STANTON, a passenger on the Ogden, was asleep on the deck and was roused by the vell of the captain of the sailboat. He saw no lights. As the Panco's lantern was making a dent in AMBUNG's head before Major STANTON could have been fully awake, it is no wonder he saw no light. The dent has been seen by Mr. CHARLES SCHUCK, official interpreter. It is a little unkind to knock a man's lights out, so to speak, and then accuse him of not having any. Naturally, the man at the wheel and the lookout on the Ogden are sure there were no lights on the Panco. The lookout is equally sure that there were no shouts. Private WARNICA was "lying down but not asleep." He heard no shouts. Evidently he doesn't wake up as quickly as Major STANTON. Private HUDDLESTON didn't see or hear anything that would make him believe there was a boat near. According to him, the night was "cloudy. According to WARNICA, "the night was so dark that they had to get very close to the boat before they could distinguish what it was." The sailing master was sure that everybody on the Panco was asleep, "as they made no sign until after they had been run down." All these persons, except Major STANTON, have a personal reason for showing that they were vigilant. The soldiers were on guard.

Why did the Ogden return an hour after the collision, order the crew to surrender their arms and then take them on board and carry them to Jolo, subsequently returning their arms? Did it occur to somebody that "Damn the Moros!" might be a rather inconvenient motto, after alk?

JAJI's claim is for \$1,079.25 Mexican. The lovalty of the claimant and his friendship to the United States is unquestioned," says Mr. Root. His claim has a more honest face than many of those for which Congress appropriates money easily. We hope that Congress will reimburse this excellent old Moro He has waited more than three years.

Bronx Borough a Separate County

The movement started several years ago for the erection of a separate county out of the territory now embraced in the borough of The Bronx has been taken up this year by the North Side Board of Trade, and a bill creating the new county of The Bronx has been prepared for introduction in the Assembly. It is pro posed to elect a County Judge, a Surrogate, a District Attorney, a Sheriff, a County Clerk and a Register of Deeds, with salaries to be fixed by the Board of Estimate and the Aldermen. The Chamberlain of the city of New York would perform the duties of treasurer of the new county. The City Court of New York and the Municipal courts would be continued in their present jurisdiction, and the county would have its own terms and sittings of the Supreme Court. The Commissioner of Jurors would be apa county jail can be built in the new political subdivision, the jails of New York county would be used for Bronx prisoners.

There are now four counties within New York city, the maintenance of whose governments, as provided for in the budget of 1903, cost as follows:

New York County	\$2,827,781.21
Kings County	1,174,305.89
Queens County	157,366.68
Richmond County	68,610.36

The Bronx now contributes approximately one-fifteenth of the money neces sary to pay the expenses of New York county, or \$155,185, an amount sufficient to pay the cost of complete county government such as the people of Queens county have. The borough stands third among the five in New York city in the assessed valuation of its real estate, which is \$247,090,767-twice as much as the valuation of Queens county and almost six times as much as that of Richmond. In the valuation of its personalty it also stands third, with \$14,762,041. The total valuation of property taxable for county purposes is \$261,852,808. It is plain that The Bronx could support a county government without difficulty. and it must be borne in mind that the development of the territory as a residence and business community has practically only begun. In 1900 its population was 200.507, according to the Federal census In July, 1901, the Department of Health estimated the population at 268,000.

New railroad facilities, the extension of the business district of Manhattan. and the growth of the population of the city combine to increase the number of residents in The Bronx, and the consequent demand for convenient public administration. The plan will be opposed vigorously, and whether it can be put through this year is a question. But in time The Bronx, because of its size, the magnitude of its commercial interests, and the increase in its population. will demand a county government and

Comment by Mr. Bryan's Old Friends

The Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN is capering through the East, and is about to caper through the South, with a silver chip on his shoulder. He is enjoying himself thoroughly and is as sure that the St. Louis convention will not kick away the Kansas City platform as he was sure of being elected President in 1896 and 1900. "Recalcitrants" will please sit in the sinners' seats while the Great American Silver Exhorter delivers his lecture from the exact centre of the

Mr. BRYAN's happiness is not shared by his old friends. They watch his angovernment can make an appropriation tics with sorrow and warn him that he will be spanked, good and hard, if he General leaves it to the Commission to | doesn't behave himself. Their opinion of his attempt to monopolize the Democratic party for the third time is expressed tersely by Senator Dubois of Idahe, a Democrat who was formerly

worshipper of the great white dollar of

" He has had his chance twice on the issue which ne names, and it is time for him to pause and find out what his friends think of the situation. If he maintains the attitude expressed in his Lincoln speech and to-day's interview be will make it necessary for the convention to turn him down in a man ner that we shall all regret, and which will be likely o cause hard feelings. . He above all others, dugat to know that free silver is dead, and that it will have no friends at St. Louis."

The Hon. R. M. JOHNSTON, the Texas member of the Democratic National Committee, also gives public admonition:

"He has made it necessary for conservative Democrats, who ought now to have their innings, to squelch him, and we had all hoped that this duty would not be imposed on us. Mr. BRYAN himsel has now dashed that hope. Whether or not he will be let down easy or with a jolt depends on whether or not he keeps this thing up to the day of the convention. He ought to know that he can no longer e a dictator of Democratic policies."

Whenever an infant phenomenon grows too talkative and shows a disposition to be disagreeable to the guests at the breakfast table, he has to be lugged off and massaged sternly with a

The helpless situation in which the life saving crews find themselves when an attempt is made to launch a boat in an unusually heavy sea was illustrated again yesterday, when a schooner went ashore near the Quoque life saving station. The fog obscured the vessel, so that no line could be shot to her, and while the surfmen listened to the cries of the doomed mariners on board of her:

"Tremendous seas defeated repeated attempts launch the surfboat." The Government could better afford to spend a vast sum of money to provide runways for boat launching than to permit a condition of affairs under which such a fact could be reported.

TAMS BIRBY, T. B. NEEDLES and C. R. BRECKINRIDGE, composing the Dawes Comnission, have sent to the Senate a memorial denying totally the serious charges that were made against them last spring of trading in Indian lands and profiting from their official positions. The memorial presents the Commissioners in the light of devoted public servants suffering under attacks inspired by persons whose attempts to swindle the Indians they have thwarted.

The Hon. WILLIAM C. LOVERING, Repre sentative in Congress from the Fourteenth Massachusetts district, has introduced a bill in the House providing that oil and watercolor paintings, statuary, sculpture, drawings, engravings and etchings from foreign countries shall be admitted to this country free of duty when they shall have been produced or manufactured more than fifty years before the date of importation. Mr. LOVERING has been impressed by the fact that a resident of Boston was compelled recently to pay a large sum in duties on works of arts that the nation should have welcomed instead of trying to bar out.

Senator Hanna is still confined in bed with the grip, but is making much progress.—Washington despatch to the Herald. So it seems.

Is Science Trembling on the Verge of Some-From the Nineteenth Century.

At present the phenomena of physics are, as it were, divided into two camps: acoustics and heat, and electricity, with its subdivision, light, which the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, gave lancha Panco, and AMBUNG took the lantern from now obtain in New York county. Until mechanically, and may be said to lave failed: let now try to explain mechanics electrically, and

see where that will lead us. Perhaps it is a mere matter of words whether w say that all matter is electrically charged or that il matter is modified electricity. But it may lead o the most far-reaching conclusions if, in explaining phenomena, the laws of electricity she taken as the premiss from which we start, instead of, as hitherto, the inertia of matter. And, inasnuch as the more nearly any explanat proaches the truth, the better does it point the wa to fresh knowledge, the fact that so radical a chang why there is a feeling of expectancy in the air. It is hoped that light may be thrown upon universal gravitation and other obscure problems, and it is spected that science is trembling on the verge

A Word for Porte Rico Fruit. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: A number articles have been published lately reflecting n the orange industry of Porto Rico.

I wish to say that during the past year we have

been using Porto Rico oranges and pineapple others that we have ever tried. Many of the wild ranges are as good as the finest Florida sp When you consider that they are only five days in transit from the trees to New York, that there are o frosts to contend with, and that irrigation is unecessary, you can see fair reason to hope that Porto Rico will soon lead the world in the orange industry also a great advantage. Why not encourage the infant industries of Poeto NEWARK, Jan. 23.

"Hell With the Lid Off" in Dante. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: If I am not mistaken, Dr. Parkburst, Mark Twein ernhardt. John Burns, James Parton and others named are not the originators of "Hell with the ld off." It strikes me that Dante, born in 1265. uld have the credit. In the "Inferno", Canto IX., lines 115 to 121: So was it here save what in horror here Excell'd: for 'midst the graves were scatter'd

Wherewith intensely all throughout they burned, That Iron for no craft there hotter needs. Their lids all hung suspended; and beneath, From them forth issued lamentable moans, Such as the sad and tortured well might raise OCEANPORT, N. J., Jan. 22. J. H. MCCRERRY. For a New Registration Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Wherea nited States Government clerks employed in the District of Columbia, in the railway mail service and elsewhere, entitled to vote here, are nut to th xpense and loss of time of two trips, once to register in person and once to vote: Therefore will you not use the powerful influence

registration laws providing that Government malovees entitled to vote here, but employed ou State, may register by amdavit, verified and sent by mail? Our Assemblyman, Mr. New omb. writes me that some amende registry laws are being prepared, and he has sug gested mine. I am interested -my son is a cleri New York, Jan. 22. Moses SMITE

Talk Happiness. Talk happiness!

Not now and then, but every Blessed day, Even if you don't believe You say: There's no room here for him Who whines as on his Way he goes: Remember, son, the world is Sad enough without

Talk happiness each chance You get-and Talk it good and strong! The byways as you grimly Plod along: Perhaps it is a stranger now Whose visit never Comes: But talk it! Soon you'll find

That you and Happiness Are chums.

WOMEN IN CHURCH AND STATE.

Their Right and Their Ability to Exercise the Suffrage, Religious and Political. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After reading this morning your editorial "An Agitation for Woman Suffrage in the Angli-can Church" I feel, as one baptized, confirmed and for many years an active worker in the Episcopal Church, like saying a little on th

· I was glad indeed to read that the women of England though I would it had been American women had at last, in one respect, made an organized protest against the posi ion to which the Church for so long has seen ht to assign them; and even more glad, for the

ne to assign them; and even more giad, for the honor of the Church, that they had found such champions as the two Bishops named.

Perhaps the reason why the correspondence in The Sun on the same subject mentioned by you attracted so little attention was that the majority of Church women feel as the writer does namely, that the Church should first come to a realistic and the insult. first come to a realizing sense of the insul that for centuries has been put so compla cently upon woman, and therefore, necessarily on her Creator, by insisting that she is an in ferior creation to man and made to be in

on her Creator, by insisting that she is an inferior creation to man and made to be in perpetual subjection, even though, since the fifth century, when she was granted the possession of a soul, she has been admitted to be a chifft of God possibly because it was not known what else to do with her.

Thave no doubt exception will be taken by some to the above statement; but I refer to but own Bishops Doane and Burgess, and the Ray. Dr. Morgan Dix. Judging from their, printed expressions, they will bear me out and prebably refer to St. Paul as their authacies, but never to Christ, for He always taught quite the opposite—something the Church seems not yet to have disbavered.

But we are thankful that, we have such men as Dr. Rainsford and Heber Newton, and others like them who have not yet spoken boldly out, but who may, So, perhaps, there is hope for woman in the Church, after all. Until she is recognized in the true dignity of her womanhood as a free child of God, standing beside her brother, it will be impossible for either of them to conceive of the greatness of God or be able to carry out His purpose for them as His children.

It is time the Church awoke. It claims to stand for love and justice and truth; but does it?

As a man who cannot accept turns away,

does it?
As a man who cannot accept turns away, so also is the thinking woman of to-day turning from the Church. It should not be for the woman to demand, but for the Church to recognize and give.

I must take exception to your statement, in the latter part of your editorial, as to "the great mass of American women being against political suffrage." By what right can it be claimed that unexpressed opinion is hostile?

great mass of American women being against political suffrage." By what right can it be claimed that unexpressed opinion is hostile? While, unfortunately, it must be admitted that there are a few women opponents, their number (counted) is only a fractional part of the (counted) believers. Petitions to the New York Constitutional Convention showed 600,000 in favor of suffrage to about 8,000 against, and the opponents worked very herd, yet the silent majority is always given to the opposition. And so with the Church—if the women were counted their desire for equality in all things would be exhibited.

A WOULD—BE EPISCOPALIAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In you ditorial "An Agitation for Woman Suffrage in the Anglican Church" you say that it does not appear whether the great body women in the Church of England take any general interest in the subject or are as in different and even hostile to such suffrage as are the great mass of American women to political suffrage. You say also that "if Church women in England united in demanding the right of voting for represen tatives in the proposed council they would get it, and eventually they would be admitted to share in the deliberations of such an as sembly; but the example afforded by the vio lent opposition of women here to all sugges tions that the duty of voting be imposed them suggests that like feminine conserva tism may prevail in England concerning this tism may prevail in England concerning this attempt of men to give to them the voice in the Church to which their preponderance in numbers would seem to entitle them."

Your words would lead an inhabitant of Mars to imagine that American men spent their entire time upon their knees imploring and beseeching a mass of reluctant women to accept the right of suffrage. In man's great desire to keep that sacred privilege for himself he pictures in glowing language woman's great reluctance to be forced to yote.

Nobody that I ever heard of wants to force a voman to vote. Every man in this country has a right to vote, and he votes when he wants to, and does not vote when he does not want to. Every woman in this country should have equal rights with every man and the literature of the country should have equal rights with every man,

should have equal rights with every man, politically and ecclesiastically, and each and every woman would exercise her rights when she was ready to do so, and not before.

I represent a large number of women who pay taxes upon a large amount of property, and I represent a large number of women who are going to vote just as soon as in the process of evolution a sufficient degree of justice has been implanted in man.

MARGUERITE DU PONT LEE.

WASHINGTON. Jan. 20.

Experiences of a New Jersey Commuter. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I have been countries visited many towns but un te a month ago had never been a commuter. Arenthusiastic friend was the cause of my assumption of the role - I speak of it theatrically, as it appear to me rather amusing—and I came here. I am taking the commuting dose by degrees. started off by pronouncing the name of this

matimonial bits and repudiating premature congradulations.

When you take a flat in Hub-bukken you must give references. A landlady once asked me to supply two references. I acceded, telling her they were both friends of mine and would naturally give me a good character. She said that she didn't mind so long as their names were in the directory Accordingly, I referred her to two personal so quaintances who, I knew, were about to move But this won't do in Hub-bukken. A bank or eash ier's reference is required for a twenty dollar flat just as it would be for a \$5,000 house. That being settled, you have to arrange in a pecuniary way with the lanttor for the shelving of your ashes and garbage, for this deus ex machina apparently has

few steam heated flats to be found, this is a drai upon your purse, but noblesse, or rather comfort, The ferryboats are certainly not palaces of clean

no duties but to live on the premises and light the

liness. A big notice stares you in the face that "No Spitting Is Allowed," but it will strike a newer that commuters have no other occupation in passing and repassing than to make the deck as filthy as possible. further notice runs to the effect that disorderly and intextcated persons will not be allowed on the women's side of the boat. The humor of this

warning has evidently not reached Hub-bukken, so let us leave the rowdies and intoxicants on the nen's side and go over the way. Here at the rush hours one will find nearly every seat occupied by men, the ladies being deprived of supposed rights in the most up to-date man Courtesy knows no laws on these ferryboats. Still, as every one seems to know his neighbor, this s apparently another and a real case oblige. Evidently manners are not taught over

The atmosphere? Well, were you ever in monkey house? The air here is similar, only

Hub bukken, and notice that Providence is evi neglect its duty lately. It will be noticed, too, that there is a saloon at every corner and one or two ir to the belief that Hub-bukken is not a scat of tem. perance. It isn't, nor is it free from gamblin The spirit is inculcated in little saps of boys, wi congregate on the steps leading to the heights and take their daily pleasure in playing craps.
On Sundays Hub-bukken is the drinker's paradise. The shades are drawn down in the saloons but every door is wide open.

I have seen a policeman. So much up to date. I have no wish to cause run on this tempting spot. It is improvable and eminently commutable. I may get accustomed

HUB-BURKEN, Jan. 23. Remedy for Dreams

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What causes dreams and how can they be prevented:

2. Keep awake

ODELL-HOOKER.

Graft?

From the Rachester Post-Express.
Is Warren B. Hooker, a Justice of the Sa preme Court of this State, a "grafter"? Has he used the powers of office to enrich himself? Has he padded the payrolls of the Postal Department so as to put money into the pockets of relatives and friends who rendered no equivalent? Did he make restitution through the hands of the Postmaster of Fredonia upon the demand of the Government? These are very important questions, which, we hope, for the honor of the Judiciary of this State and the good name of the Republican party, will be investigated without delay.

From the Jamestown Post. Inasmuch as the charges do not relate to ny misconduct on the part of Justice Hooker on the bench, good lawyers do not generally believe that impeachment proceedings are possible. At the same time it must be coneded, even by Justice Hooker's warmest friends, that the allegations are sufficient to affect his usefulness as a Judge, and that his failure to make prompt explanation has disappointed public expectation.

From an Exasperated Democrat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If some humble corner can be found in your sage and scintillating columns, will you give space to the protesting cry of an exasperated Demo-crat? I will engage to speak without violence or profanity.

I would ask how long—how long—will this

Nebraskan adventurer, with his hands in the pockets of widows and orphans while he exin politics; be suffered to control the Demowhen Populism, in the person of W. J.
Bryan, eloped with the Democracy in 1896 and

1900, what good Democrat was not shamed by the disgraceful liaison? We had hoped that scandal might be forgotten, that it had been lived down and repented; but, now when the party has before it the opportunity of a generation, comes this blatant creature again, and this time he brays that no one shall be called a Democrat without a license from How long will Democrats submit to the indignity of being measured by the Bryan

vardstick? Men who were Democrats and sons of Democrats long before he had seized upon the cheap notoriety of the iconoclast he challenges, and upon his question, "Did you vote for me?" hangs their right (according to him) to belong to the party! Truly, the infatuation of the unthinking

and sensational—and their numbers in the ranks of the party must be greater than we feared-for this man's utterances, instead of provoking a roar of laughter from ocean to ocean, incite to large type! Mr. Bryan should content himself with his

multifarious duties as an unparalleled comexecution of such wills, together with contesting the same, and with the added burden of lecturing and paying the silver-tongued lecturer from the trust funds committed to him for that purpose.

If he cannot find vent for his active energies

in these more or less self-imposed tasks, and if the Democratic party should be mad enough to follow his lead again, then let us welcom ur sure defeat. I find myself with no permit from Mr. Bryan,

but by every law of lineage and environme A DEMOCRAT. I should sign myself WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.

Naturalized and Native.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Substitute the word "native" for "natural," and you have the whole matter in a nutshell. A "native born citizen" is the meaning and intent of the Constitution (we are all, few exceptions, "natural born"), so that the child of a citizen of the United States born abroad is a naturalized citizen by law, and not by the Constitution a native born citizen. We understand these things better in Cali-fornia, where we have "native sons and daugh-

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NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Negro Minstrelsy in England, From London Truth.

The passing of the Christy Minstrels-for oore and Burgess enterprise is, it is understood, to be allowed to lapse after next autumn-will, I learn, be made the very hanny excuse for a history of the burnt cork movement by the well known Scottish switer Mr. John T. Fyfe of Stonehaven, who has for some time past been collecting information on

the subject. There seems, indeed, a question as to when the Christy Minstrels really made a start in this country. No doubt they were a development, partly of the darky merry makings on the old slave plantations, partly of single erformers of the Rice ("Jump Jim Crow") kind, who appeared in London in the early years of the last reign. Mr. John Ashton in his entertaining book of "Gossip of the First Decade of Victoria's Reign" (lately published) has, however, unearthed from I started off by pronouncing the name of this fairy spot in entirely a wrong way. It is not Hoboken, but Hub-bukken. The natives call it so, and that settles the matter.

Being a new broom, I can sweep the effects and defects of the place pretty clearly. I am sorry to use a metaphor, for I wish I could do it actually. When you come to New Jersey all your friends immediately jump at the conclusion that you are going to be married or else have joined the colony of alimonists. I have doen neither, yet I have been kept busy lately denying reports of matrimontal bitss and repudiating premature congravulations.

When you take a flat in Hub-bukken you must give references. A landlady once asked me to supply two references. I acceded, telling her than you of the semi-directly fund the construction.

The date of the paper in question is Jan. 24, 1846, and the executants were only five, the principal comedian being the tambourine, Mr. Germon, who sat at one point of the semi-circle, the "bones," of course, being opposite him, while two others played the banjo and a fifth the accordion. "Bones" was no vocalist, but his four colleagues sang part and other songs, mostly of a humorous obstancter, including a partony, "You'll See Them on the Ohio." I fancy that George Hogarth, Dickens's father-in-law, was at that time musical critic of the Illustrated London News a drawing of that which is probably the original British nigger party. The date of the paper in question is Jan. 24, 1846, and the executants were only five, the principal comedian being the tambourine, Mr. Germon, who sat at one point of the semi-circle, the "bones," of course, being opposite him, while two others played the banjo and a fifth the accordion. "Bones" was no vocalist, but his four colleagues sang part and other songs, mostly of a humorous observed the semi-circle, the "bones," of course, being opposite him, while two others played the banjo and a fifth the accordion. "Bones" the banjo and a fifth the accordion. "Bones" the banjo and a fifth the accordi the Illustrated London News a drawing of that

He said, among other things:

A party of American minstrels, under the designation of the "Ethiopian Serenaders," commenced on Wednesday night, Jan. 21, at the Hanover Square Rooms, a series of concerts for the avowed purpose of affording an accurate notion of negro-character and melody. They are painted jet black, with ruddy lips and large mouths, and being capital actors, the deception created is so great that wagers have been offered that they are real darkles. They dreas in dandy costumes, a la Jullien, that is white waistcoated and wristbanded, turned up in the most approved d'Orsay fashion.

waistcoated and wistbanded, turned up in the most approved d'Orsay fashion.

The first part of the entertainment consisted of songs and the second of a farcical sketch, on this occasion "The Railway Overture." which caused a good deal of laughter, Indeed, the Ethiopian Serenaders proved quite the fashion, and Punch burlesqued them, giving also a picture of the blacked-up Lablache playing the bones, with Mario as tambourine, and Tamburini as banjoist. Next in order, in the early '50s, I believe, came a party of minstrels, who for a long time did well in Liverpool. Then came the Christy's, who, toward the end of the '50s, under the management of Moore, Crocker and Ritter, opened at St. James's Hall, and afterward became famous as the Moore and Burgess Minstrels. The world a great deal of their popularity to the excellence of their part singing, and to the charm of their ballads, most of which were derived from America. Many middle-aged men and women will have pleasant reminiscences as children of such things as "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower." "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming." "O Would I Were a Boy Again," and other simple though melodious ballads, including several songs obviously suggested by events in the American civil war. in the American civil war

The Ohio Court and the Ticket Scalpers.

From the Railway Age. Certain ticket scalpers at Buffaio, when proved guilty a year ago of trading, contrary to law, in non-transferable excursion tickets, escaped pun-ishment by the trick of pleading that the complainants, the railways, did not come into court with "clean hands," because they had violated law in agreeing together to fix the excursion rates. The Ohio Supreme Court has rebuked this sophiatry in a decision just rendered restraining certain Gleveland scalpers from operating in non-transferable tickets. The court sustains the right of the rallroads to protection against violation of the con-tracts under which the excursion tickets were sold. fingers, besmirched with the filth of falsehood counterfeiting, forgery, connivance in perjury and defiance of law, and demanding "clean hands" on the corporations which they have robbed, is amazing but not admirable.

Harper's Magazine for February might justly be called a fiction number from the quantity o short stories it contains. Among the authors are Mr. Robert W. Chambers, Miss Silberrad and other of lesser note. Dr. F. A. Cook describes his attempt to climb Mount McKinley, Mr. Zangwill turns to Italy, Dr. Henry McCook and Pro Newcomb contribute popular science, and President Thwing tells about the University of Athens-There are verses and pictures.